THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY 10, 1863. NO. 54.

[illegible]

LATEST FROM THE NORTH—[illegible] TO [illegible] A [illegible] VICTORY, &C.

Petersburg, Jan. 9.

[illegible] Cumberland in good boating condition. Another account from Nashville says Stanley's brigade entered Murfreesboro on Sunday morning. Our forces are terribly [illegible]. Out of 136 Colonels engaged, 10 were killed.

The Philadelphia [illegible] says [illegible] bridges in East Tennessee have been burned. [illegible] Clarksville, Tenn., with a number of prisoners and eight thousand barrels of flour. The Cumberland is rising rapidly.

Between five and six hundred women and children, refugees, came by flag of truce boat and are now in Petersburg.

CAPTURE OF HARRIET LANE—WESTFIELD BLOWN UP—PRISONERS TAKEN, &C.

Special dispatch to Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, 8: New Orleans Delta 6 received at Ponchatoula, contains the following: About 2 o'clock New Year's morning four rebel gunboats came down Buffalo Bayou into Galveston Bay, along side of steamer Harriet Lane, one on each side. Texas sharpshooters then commenced an attack on her and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners and Capt. Wainwright, her commander. The rebels then boarded her after a desperate struggle and captured her. Rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton after the manner of the boats in New Orleans known as Montgomery fleet. The *Westfield*, under commander Renshaw, determined not to be taken and after consulting, officers and men agreeing, they blew her up with all on board including himself. Only eight escaped. Balance of the Yankee fleet and one transport escaped. Two coal boats at wharf together, with two companies of 42 Mass. Regiment were captured. A Federal vessel was placed around the harbor to watch the *Harriet Lane* and prevent Confederates sending her to sea.

FROM TENNESSEE—MORE CHEERING.

Mobile, Jan. 8.

Advertiser and Register has the following private dispatch:

Decherd, Tenn., Jan. 7.

Hon. J. Forsythe:—Being outnumbered more than two to one by the enemy, our troops utterly exhausted by cold and rain and four days incessant fighting, with loss killed and wounded, Gen. Bragg has determined to fall back upon Duck river. The enemy showed he was receiving large reinforcements from Kentucky.

By a skillful night march, covered by the admirable cavalry of Wheeler and Wharton, the whole army with all its supplies and captured arms is now concentrating in its new lines, ready for the enemy whenever he shall advance. Since this army crossed Tennessee river, in November, we have captured 9,500 prisoners, over 30 pieces of artillery, 8000 small arms and lots of wagons.

(Signed) W.

YANKEES REFUSE TO RECEIVE THEIR PRISONERS.

Augusta, Jan. 9.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says the Yankee prisoners taken at Murfreesboro' have returned. The Yankee authorities refuse to receive them unless accompanied by officers. Seventy-three Yankee officers at Augusta.

ENEMY ADVANCING AND ROBBING AND STEALING IN TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, Jan. 7.

The enemy has advanced his lines six miles this side of Murfreesboro'. He has been guilty of the most outrageous enormities, stealing private property, robbing peaceful citizens and running off negroes.

CAPTURE OF THE HARRIET LANE—BOARDED AND TAKEN BY TEXANS.

Richmond, Jan 9—1 P. M.

An official dispatch from General J. B. Magruder confirms the capture of the *Harriet Lane* off Galveston. The rest of the fleet escaped ignominiously under cover of flag of truce. General Magruder says: I have about six hundred prisoners and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, &c. The *Harriet Lane* is very little injured. She was carried by boarding from two high pressure cotton steamers, manned by Texas cavalry and artillery.

LOST TRUNK.

$20 00 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 14TH December, between Raleigh and Graham, a large BLACK TRUNK, bound with iron hoops, with a lable tacked on one end, marked "Mrs. O. H. Edwards, Graham, Alamance county, N. C." It was probably put off at some other Station by mistake. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of the same, with contents, to the Railroad Agent, Graham Station.

Jan 8-1w* J. F. SMOOT.

LIKELY NEGRO GIRL FOR HIRE FOR THE PRESENT year. Excellent house servant. Apply to Progress office.

Jan 7-4t

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ROSECRANS.

General Rosecrans has dispatched to the War Department a full history of the protracted contest at Murfreesboro', which he says ended in the total defeat of the Rebel army and their disorderly flight towards Tullahoma. We annex the official dispatches of Rosecrans:

Hd'qrs Fourteenth Army Corps,
Department of the Cumberland,
In Front of Murfreesboro' Jan. 3,
via Nashville, Jan. 5, 1863.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

[illegible] General McCook by Nolensville pike, General Thomas from his encampment on Franklin pike, via Wilson pike, and General Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro' pike.

Our left and centre met with strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly [illegible] skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, [illegible].

General McCook drove General Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolensville, and occupied the place.

Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne.

Gen. Thomas reached the Wilson pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th, Gen. McCook drove General Hardee from Nolensville and pushed forward a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, and found that General Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro'.

General Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewarts Creek, and capturing some prisoners with slight loss.

General Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolensville, when he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back. General Sheridan's division had repulsed the enemy four times and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own, but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st instant the rebels opened by an attack on us, were again repulsed.

On the 2d instant there was skirmishing along the front with threats of an attack until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced, throwing a small division across Stone river to occupy the commanding ground there.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed, and three hundred and seventy-five wounded; but they were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's Division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's Pioneer Brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. He lost heavily. We occupied the ground with left wing last night. The lines were completed at four o'clock in the morning.

The 2d was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It has been raining all day. The ground is very heavy.

W. S. Rosecrans,
Maj. Gen. Com'dng.

Camp near Murfreesboro',
Jan. 4, 1863.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night.

The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time until four o'clock, and fatigued the troops.

The announcement of the retreat was known to me at seven o'clock this morning.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night.

To day was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying the dead, and collecting arms from the field of battle.

The pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone river this evening. The railroad bridges was saved, but in what condition is not known.

We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in hospitals at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Colonel Garesche, whose capacity and general deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited their admiration. W. S. Rosecrans,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

THE FIGHT AT MURFREESBORO.

The *Herald* attaches the greatest importance to the recent battle at Murfreesboro, and says:

"If the combination of the Union arms in the Southwest should now fail, and the Confederate chieftains should be finally victorious in the conflict with Rosecrans, by the sudden accumulation of a large reinforcement, owing to their interior and shorter lines, and their having possession of the railroads and the telegraphic communications, the fortunes of our cause would become desperate. Not only would the army of Rosecrans be destroyed, but Nashville would be in danger, and Grant and Sherman would be placed in imminent peril; and by vigorously following up the blow the rebellion would be placed in such a triumphant position as to turn the tide of invasion to the North. The fact of Joe Johnson—the confessedly second best general in the Confederate army—being assigned to the chief command of the rebel army in the Southwest, and the other fact, that the Confederate President himself, deeming the situation of Virginia sufficiently safe under Lee, thinks the crisis in the Southwest needs even his own presence, are proofs of the immense importance which is attached by the leaders of the rebellion to the success or failure of their arms in that direction. The desperate nature of the fighting in Tennessee, at Vicksburg and other points in Mississippi, and the large forces engaged on either side, also serve to show that this is no ordinary campaign, and that the life of the republic or the success of the rebellion may depend upon the issue."

OLD RECTIFIED WHISKY.

15 OR 20 BARRELLS OF OLD RECTIFIED WHISKY for sale, delivered at Raleigh, N. C., at $14 00 per gallon, if called for soon. Those wishing to purchase will please call on A. SORRELL, at Raleigh, and see a sample of said Whisky.

Dec 31-2w*

COMMERCIAL.

CITY MARKET.

Raleigh, Jan. 7.

APPLES—Green	$4@$6
" Dried	$2
BACON—Hog round	60c
BEEF	12½@15
BEESWAX	60@75
BEANS	$3@$4
BUTTER	$1
CANDLES—Yellow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1@$1.25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$10
CHICKENS	50@60c
COFFEE	None in market.
EGGS	50c
FLOUR—Family	$27
" Superfine	$25@$26
" Fine	$20
FODDER—Per hundred	[illegible]
FEATHERS	75@90
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	40c
MOLASSES	$4 00
MEAL	$3 25@$3 50
NAILS	60c
OATS—Per hundred	$7 50
" Sheaf	$2
PORK	$35 per hundred.
PEAS—Ground	$4
" Stock	$1@$1 25
" White Table	$2@2 25
RAGS	[illegible]
RICE	15c
RYE	$4
SALT—	$12@$15
SUGAR—Brown	80@90c
" Coffee	$1
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	50@55c
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

January 7.

Bacon 50c.; Lard 35c.; Pork 25c.; Beef from Butchers, by the side, 14a15c.; Butter 75a85c.; Eggs 35a40c. per doz., Corn $2a2 10 per bus.; Cotton 20c for good quality; Cotton Yarns $3 00a5 00 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $23-00a26 30; Coffee none; Rye $3½ per bus.; Swedes Iron 30c; Nails 25a30; Sound Salt 40c per pound; Peas $2 25 per bus.; 4-4 Brown Sheetings 33a36; Spirits Turpentine 50c per gallon.

Donations for the Soldiers.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North-Carolina soldiers, blankets, janes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks, carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the Colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captain's districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportation and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages, bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended, naming the company and regiment, and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the Captain of their district, or to a special Agent, by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain C. W. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers, or for hospitals, must be carefully directed, and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 11, 1862.—tf

Headquarters Camp of Instruction,
Camp Holmes, Nov. 29, 1862.

Special Orders,
No. 12.

I. COMMANDING OFFICERS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS are required to assemble all persons subject to the provisions of the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved September 26, 1862, and enroll the same.

II. An Enrolling Officer and an Examining Board will be appointed for each Congressional District, who will give due notice to the Commanding Officers of Regiments to bring the Conscripts to the County Seats of their respective Counties for examination. Immediately upon examination, the said Commanding Officers of Regiments will conduct all Conscripts not having received certificate of exemption to the Camp of Instruction, near Raleigh.

III. All persons who may desire to volunteer must do so before the 20th of December, the day set apart for enrollment, and must join companies which were in the service of the Confederate States on the 16th of April, 1862.

IV. Applications for exemption must, in all cases, be made to the Enrolling Officer of the District; duplicate copies of said application being made in writing, duly sworn to before an acting Justice of the Peace, and bearing the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, given under the County Seal and sent through the Colonel of the Regiment. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the Enrolling Officer to the Commandant of Conscripts.

V. All Conscripts engaged on Government works will be enrolled and returned to their said work.

In issuing the above orders for the enrollment of Conscripts between the ages of 18 and 40, the Commandant avails himself of the opportunity to thank the State Officers for their untiring and laborious efforts in the discharge of their duties and the efficient and ready assistance rendered to him in their official capacity heretofore.

The importance and absolute necessity of renewed energy and prompt action in executing these orders faithfully, is fully expressed in His Excellency Governor Vance's General Order, No. 10.

The efficiency of the army and the safety of our country depends, in a great measure, upon their faithful discharge of these duties.

By order of Colonel Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.

Dec 11 E. MANN, Adj't.

Office Chatham Railroad Company,
Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1862.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO INTELLIGENT NEGRO MEN for the year 1863. KEMP P. BATTLE,
Dec 29-3w* President.

L. J. GUILMARTIN,
DEALER IN
WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW AND WAX,
192 Congress street, second door from Jefferson,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

A SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES CONstantly on hand. All kinds of SKINS bought and sold.

Dec 29-2m*

A Small Comfortable Dwelling, not too far from the capitol, is wanted for the balance of the present, and probably the whole of the next year. Any person having such a house to rent will please make it known at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Nov. 11.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD.

2,000 POUNDS EXTRACT LOGWOOD, JUST received, for sale by
PRATT, DOWIE & JAMES,
Dec 27-1m* Charleston, S. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint-stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a Christian Advocate.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names, post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 1, 1863.

Executive Department North Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1862.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having deemed it necessary to call into service, under the provisions of the recent act of Congress, all *persons liable to military duty between the ages of 18 and 40 years*, the Commanding Officers of the Militia will call out their respective Regiments and enroll and conduct to the Camp of Instruction all persons liable to military duty under this law, at such times as Colonel Peter Mallett, Chief Enrolling Officer for the State, may direct.

II. The enemy are pressing upon us in great numbers, with the intention to overwhelm us by a winter campaign. Our danger now comes from the South side of James river, and as the scene of war approaches nearer to our borders, it becomes North Carolinians to rush even more promptly than before to the defence of our own territory. If we can drive him back once more, as we have so often done, there is every reason to hope that his strength will be effectually broken. The various officers entrusted with the execution of this order are again commanded to use all diligence in arresting deserters and absentees without leave from the army, and all good citizens who prize liberty and independence, are earnestly invoked to assist in hurrying off all such to their regiments. The brave and patriotic soldier will not over-stay his furlough unless providentially hindered. The coward alone will shirk (at home) whilst his braver comrades endure the heat and [illegible]

By order of Governor Vance:
Dec 13 J. G. MARTIN, Adj't Gen.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

Treasury Department of North Carolina,
Dec 28, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 26th of Jan. next, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of Bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan. 1st, 1863, running thirty years, and payable at this Department.

The above Bonds will have Coupons attached, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable 1st of July and 1st of January in each year.

Successful bidders, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the interest accrued thereon, to the credit of the Public Treasurer, in the Bank of North Carolina or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the Public Treasurer, at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of North Carolina.

Dec 31-td D. W. COURTS, Pub. Treas.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the first Monday in February, 1863, and continue five months. For terms, &c., apply to
J. H. MILLS,
Jan 2-1m* Oxford, North Carolina.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SOAP GREASE.

PERSONS WISHING TO MANUFACTURE SOAP can obtain the necessary material from C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., by applying at the N. C. Depot. One half the amount given will be charged in exchange for the Soap received.
T. D. HOGG,
Dec 29-tf Captain and C. S.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD is wanted in a convenient part of the city for a gentleman and his wife. A room with a family that has no other boarders will be preferred. Willing to pay a good price for comfortable accommodations.
Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
nov 22-tf

PIANO FORTES.

TWO OR THREE EXCELLENT PIANO FORTES and a very fine TWO-STOP MELODEON for sale by JAMES PIRSSON, Piano Forte maker, Tuner, &c., &c., Hargett street, next to Jordan Womble's. Dec 11-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon-General of N. C.

CITY ELECTION.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD ON THE THIRD MONDAY in January, the 19th day of the month, for a Mayor and nine Commoners.

M. B. ROYSTER,
W. F. ASKEW,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
MILLS H. BROWN, } Inspectors.

Dec 23-td

MONEY LOST.

A MONEY PURSE WITH SILVER SLIDERS WAS lost on the streets of Raleigh yesterday. It contained between $25 and $35. Any one finding and leaving the same at the PROGRESS OFFICE will be liberally rewarded. Nov. 28-tf

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE OR TWO CITY LOTS, with good improvements. Would prefer them near the Central Depot. Apply to
Dec 19-tf J. H. KIRKHAM.

WE ARE REQUESTED BY THE FRIENDS OF W. R. RICHARDSON, Esq., to announce his name for COMMISSIONER from Middle Ward, at the ensuing municipal election. Dec 17-td

WANTED—DRS. HOLLAND AND ABERNATHY wish to hire a NEGRO BOY. Apply to them at Peace Institute Hospital. Jan 6-tf

[illegible]

ONE SQUARE OF [illegible] LINES, OR LESS.

One day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four days	[illegible]	Three [illegible]	[illegible]
Five days	[illegible]	Six [illegible]	[illegible]
One week	[illegible]	Twelve [illegible]	[illegible]

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional [illegible] will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons [illegible] when [illegible] are made. When not [illegible], the money must [illegible] the advertisement.

HOTELS.

OAK CITY HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

BAR well stocked with superior Liquors. LARDER supplied with the best the market affords.

Dec. 1-tf

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROAD!
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL.
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper Hours.
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 1½, P. M.
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp of Instruction, Camp Holmes,
December 1, 1862.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War the following General Order, No. 96, is published:

The Enrolling Officers of this State will pay particular attention to the same and report to these Headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not comply promptly with said order.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Camp of Instruction.
E. N. Mann, Adjutant.

ADG'T & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFEICE,
Richmond, Nov. 27, 1862.

General Orders,
No. 96.

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the country.

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other causes than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Sec'y of War, or from their department commanders will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enlistment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I., of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly, their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts, in their State, for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immedate effect, Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absecence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 2d clause of paragraph I. of General Orders No. 82 commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops are hereby directed not to pay any commisioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order;
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General.

Dec 2-7t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, ON THE 25th December, a negro boy named ANDERSON, about twenty-five years old, perfectly black—heavy set, and weight from 175 to 190 pounds when he left.—He has been hand-cuffed. Said by is supposed to have been raised by Mr. Lewis, of Sampson county, N. C.—When he left he had on a blue jacket and white pants, very ragged; has good teeth and speaks freely. I bought him of Mr. L. P. Robinson, of Augusta, Ga., on the 15th instant, and was on my way to Richmond, Va., and had to lay over in Raleigh on account of not being able to get passage. I was camped by the side of the Railroad track. He left about dark.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said boy to any jail for safe-keeping so that I can get him. Any information will be thankfully received.

SOLOMON COHEN,
Dec 26-1m* Care John B. Davis, Richmond, Va.

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles."

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRISS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.

Dec 5-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT, A FEW PAIR OF HEAVY BOOTS and SHOES, at HARDING'S.
Dec 17-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL paid per pound for BRISTLES.
[illegible]
Nov. [illegible]

[illegible] JAN. 10, 1863.

[illegible] all the force we can command being strained to its utmost to print and mail the paper to the large number of subscribers that are pouring in upon us. In all cases, save [illegible], we would prefer that all [illegible] be paid for when handed in.

Special Notice to Subscribers.—All subscribers to the Progress out of the city are informed that the paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who wish the paper continued should be careful to remit money by the mail before the time is out. The only notice that will be given will be the stoppage of the paper. Subscribers will keep this in mind.

Single Copies of the Progress may be had at the desk at all hours from 4 in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. Price FIVE CENTS.

To News Dealers.—The Progress will be furnished to dealers, in any quantities, at FOUR DOLLARS a hundred.

Stamps.—Postage Stamps in any quantities to sell at Progress Office.

Our Real Danger.

The news published by us yesterday is well calculated to alarm if not alarm our people, for the dispatch from [illegible] together with the information imparted by our [illegible] correspondent, leaves no room to doubt that an immense army is being thrown [illegible]. Thirty thousand we [illegible] and others still coming.—[illegible] will be made up to not less than [illegible] men—possibly [illegible].

[illegible] that the war is to be transferred to our State on a large scale, and North Carolina is to be [illegible] than she has yet felt all the horrors of invasion, ruin and devastation. Unless the Government can throw at once an army into North Carolina large enough to repel fifty to seventy-five thousand of the enemy the entire State east of [illegible] and the Capital itself will fall in less than [illegible]. This is our impression, and we base it upon movements of the enemy since their defeat at Fredericksburg. For the last effort to take the Confederate Capital having failed, a change of programme being found necessary, and the raid of Foster upon the Wilmington road having acquainted them with the topography of the country, the North Carolina campaign was decided on, and active operations inaugurated in this State. The force is being rapidly concentrated at Newbern and Morehead City, and before the advance is commenced will in all probability be swelled to 75,000 or 100,000 men.

Whether the blow is to be struck at Wilmington, Goldsboro', Weldon, or some other point we know not, but that active operations will begin in a few days and that our whole Eastern country will be in a blaze of excitement and consternation, we are perfectly assured. When this army moves from the coast [illegible] no species of property will be spared, and behind it will be left nothing but black desolation. Men, women and children will fly before it—many of them with nothing to subsist on and no place to go [illegible], but still preferring anything to the [illegible] oppression of the invader, they will sacrifice home, property, and all, rather than submit to the tyranny of the enemy. These things harrow up the feelings but they must be borne, and much more, if necessary, to secure our independence. We made up our mind to drain the cup to the bitter dregs when [illegible] the issue, and though the enemy press us [illegible] and we have to seek shelter in the mountains we will continue to fight him, giving up home, property and [illegible] rather than dishonor ourselves by further alliance with a people who have shown themselves worse than savages.

But we must endure and hope—trusting in that overruling Providence that has so often [illegible] in our behalf, and the wisdom, [illegible] of our soldiers, generals and [illegible] the enemy with their superior numbers [illegible] have been again and again hurled back [illegible] so may they be hurled back [illegible]. The government is not idle or unmindful of the dangers that threaten the cause of the Confederacy by the movement about to be made in this State, and if a hundred thousand men be required to defeat the plans determined on for the enslavement of North Carolina we have cause to hope that they will be forthcoming.

Meantime it is thought that the militia would be of service and arms can be placed in their hands, they should be at once called out—at least in a large number of the Eastern counties, or say in all the counties East of Raleigh.

A day, an hour may bring us startling intelligence from the coast—at all events the great clash of arms so imminent cannot be put off many days.

"**Hood's Minstrels.**"—A number of soldiers belonging to Hood's Brigade, Longstreet's army corps, gave a series of concerts in camp, before and after the bloody battle of Fredericksburg, and the proceeds, [illegible] hundred and fifty dollars, were donated to the Fredericksburg sufferers. The contribution of Longstreet's entire corps for the same object was six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. Brave men, you not only defend the soil with your blood but devote [illegible] to the relief of the [illegible] by invasion.

Snow.—We had a slight fall of snow in this city on Thursday night and Friday morning.

[illegible] the North have to remain over here all night. This is annoying to the ordinary traveller, but especially so to the poor, care-worn soldier who is going home, sick or wounded, and eager to reach those who will nurse and care for him. The expense too of lying over here is a matter of consideration to one who only receives eleven dollars a month, a night in Raleigh costing him nearly or quite a half months' pay.

We make no complaint of the management—they ought to know best and there may be good reasons for the change spoken of, but it does seem strange that for the sake of leaving here a few minutes sooner the mail should have to remain here twenty-four hours and the passengers likewise. If the North Carolina train cannot wait cannot the Raleigh and Gaston road bring up the time so as to make up the connection? [illegible] so.

[illegible] Goes On.—On Tuesday night last the premises of W. J. [illegible], Esq., of this city, were entered by thieves, and the table linen, castors, silver ware, &c., all carried off. This we suppose is a new style of "[illegible]" introduced by the [illegible] and [illegible] that now infest this city, and in fact all other cities of the Confederacy. We congratulate our good looking neighbor, however, that he lost the ornaments rather than the substantials—the [illegible] bread without which the table furniture were as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, remains to him and his heirs, not forever, but [illegible]. We advise housekeepers, that is the few whose dining rooms and smokehouses contain anything, to look out, for robbers are about.

Young Men's Christian Association.—At an election of officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, held on the evening of Jan. 5th, 1863, the following officers were elected for this year: President, [illegible]; Vice Presidents, [illegible]; Recording Secretary, [illegible]; Corresponding Secretary, [illegible]; Treasurer, [illegible]; Attorney, [illegible]; Librarian, [illegible]; Directors, [illegible] W. J. Palmer, J. M. Towles, [illegible] D. Royster.

Promoted.—The friends of Dr. William A. Holt, of Alamance, who had charge of one of the hospitals in Newbern, up to the taking of that place, will be pleased to learn that he has been promoted to full Surgeon in the Provisional Confederate States army, and now has charge of the 4th Virginia Infantry, 1st Brigade 1st Division, 2d Corps, of the Northern army of Virginia at present near Port Royal.

Appointments.—The following appointments have been made by the Council of State:

Board of Internal Improvements.—Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren, E. J. Hale of Cumberland.

Literary Board.—Rev. William E. Pell, of Raleigh, Dr. William Sloan of Gaston, and Prof. Richard Sterling of Greensboro'.

Wounded.—Among the list of wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro' now in hospital at Atlanta, we note Ransom Hays, co C, 29th N. C. in shoulder; I. N Livingston, 2d Serg't, co A, 29th N C, arm severely; Serg't Rogers, co A, 29th N C, arm severely; J M Welsh, co F, 29th N C, chest slightly; S Ketchin, co E, 29th N C, arm severely; J Kizer, co B, 29th N C, thigh slightly.

The *Standard* learns that Rev. J. R. Graves has entered into a recognizance to appear before Judge Manly, at Hillsboro', on the 15th inst., to answer to the charges against him.

Who has been Asleep?—A courier started from Pattonsville on Monday last at 1 o'clock P. M. and reached Morristown Monday night at 8 o'clock. He broke down six horses to reach Morristown. Thence he telegraphed the military authorities at this place and at Abingdon Va., that the Federals were approaching the railway at the Watauga and Holston bridges. Thirteen hours intervened between the time this dispatch was sent from Morristown and the burning of the railroad bridges. Why was not Col. Love advised of the facts? Why were his guards at the bridges unadvised of the approach of the Federals? Why were the bridges destroyed? Can a train of cars move a bridge from Knoxville to the Watauga and Holston in thirteen hours? Who has been asleep?

These Yankees passed Kingsport at noon on Monday. The courier who left Pattonsville at 1 o'clock, reached Rogersville at 4 o'clock, making thirty-two miles in three hours. We have these facts from unquestionable authority. We know that the dispatches were sent by telegraph and were received here.—*Knoxville Register.*

A Deserved Compliment.—W. P. A., in his account of the battle of Fredericksburg, pays the following tribute of praise to General McLaws, which all other testimony [illegible] deserved:

I have already stated that the enemy's principal attack on the left was directed against McLaws' position. This [illegible] has acquitted himself with credit in every field where he has drawn his sword, but nowhere has he won such laurels as upon the banks of the Rappahannock. He managed his division with great skill and [illegible]. The enemy brought up column after column and precipitated them against his lines, but like the cliff against which the waves of the sea madly dash, he forced them to retire with fearful slaughter. The attack on our right was gallantly repulsed, but not until we had lost considerable ground. On the left, however, McLaws held his position, in spite of the repeated and furious assaults, from the beginning to the end. In no battle during the war has the enemy made so desperate an onslaught and in such heavy masses, or the Confederates met them more fearlessly and successfully.

Corn.—The *Standard* says:

This article so essential to the life of man and beast, is becoming distressingly scarce in this State, west of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Holders are asking from $10 to $15 per barrel. We hear that wealthy planters are holding up their corn for higher prices, and that wealthy men are speculating in the article. And such men claim to be *par excellence* the friends of the South! What is to become of the suffering poor, if such unbridled extortion and speculation are suffered to go on? We have heard of instances of this kind, which would startle the public if their names were known. Such men deserve a place on the roll of ——— infamy.

Taking it Literally.—A Kinston letter to the Charleston *Courier* says:

A good joke is told of an old Squire—a farmer—residing between here and Newbern. The commander of the Yankee forces at the above place called upon him and told him he must take the oath of allegiance to "support the U. S." The old Squire replied, quite innocently, "[illegible] to do so, as he had a wife and [illegible] children to support and they were as much as [illegible] without undertaking to support the whole U. S."

[illegible] scarce as [illegible] and the "[illegible]" is not able to get so plentiful as blackberries, so that egg-nog was hardly to be seen, save now and then among a favored few, whose friends at home had forwarded them a small [illegible] of the [illegible] Christmas.

The Yankees, who have been quiet on the other side of the Rappahannock since their ignominious defeat at Fredericksburg, [illegible] away. The [illegible] of their [illegible] was heard frequently during the holidays. That they were greatly demoralized by the fight is susceptible of abundant evidence. They massed some 30,000 troops on our left against scarcely 5,000 of Longstreet's corps. It was on this part of the field that the fire was poured into the enemy's ranks with amazingly terrific fury. Our position was [illegible], with the brave and determined spirits that defended it, would have defied the invading hosts of Xerxes. I saw heaps of the dead that had been slain near the point where the [illegible] N. C. and 24th Georgia had fought. The gallant and noble Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, of Georgia, among other brave and intrepid sons of our Confederacy fell on the field of carnage. [illegible] Col. W. J. Clarke, of the 24th N. C. Regt., escaped unharmed, [illegible]. He exposed himself in a daring manner, and as the enemy [illegible] he would [illegible] back.

Our people are chuckling over the dissension and discord [illegible] to menace the Lincoln dynasty. That there is dissatisfaction at the manner in which the war is conducted, among the Northern people, is doubtless true, yet they will be apt to make several more efforts to plant the stars and stripes on the capitol at Richmond before they will consent to an adjustment of the difference between the two governments on terms honorable to us. [illegible]

VERITAS.

[The above letter, though written [illegible] will be read with interest even at this late day. [illegible]]

FROM BERTIE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Capt. Whitford has been among the Yankees again. He has taken three more blue jackets and has them at his camp, and will send them forward in a few days. Whitford is a brick. He tells nobody his business, and nobody knows where he is moving; even his own men don't know where they are going until he is near the enemy, when he says, "boys, get ready to fight." The Captain never had a man hurt yet in all his skirmishes. He is bold, prudent and ever vigilant. He says all he wants is two good pieces of artillery and men to man them.

[From the London Post.]

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND—OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Message of President Lincoln to the Congress, which, by a singular anomaly of the American Constitution, has met to transact public business after its successor has been appointed, is as unsatisfactory as might have been anticipated. The tone of the Message differs much from that of the addresses which Mr. Lincoln has made to Congress since his election to the Presidential office. It lacks the bravado with which he has been hitherto accustomed to hail the delegates of those States which still aspire to the title of the American Union. We have no more intimations that the rebellion will be crushed within a limited number of days. There is no longer an affected ignorance that the commerce of the country is paralysed by an intestine war. It is no longer assumed as a matter of course that dissensions which have rent asunder a great republic are unworthy of engaging the attention of foreign States. Now, for the first time, Mr. Lincoln has recognized, though only faintly, the fact that the United States have no existence but in the language of the diplomatists, and that, in truth, the model republic of the Western World is divided against itself.

It is now proposed by the President that certain modifications of the existing constitution should be made in the first instance by Congress, and subsequently assented to by the local legislatures, which should have the effect of abolishing slavery within the next forty years. It is suggested that every slaveholding State which shall, before the year 1900, abolish slavery within its confines, shall receive United States bonds bearing interest in return for the slaves thus liberated, and that all slaves who, by the chances of war may have acquired freedom, shall be forever free, their owners, in the event of being loyal citizens, being entitled to compensation at the hands of the government. Amongst the many grounds on which Mr. Lincoln has recommended the adoption of this plan to Congress, is the special one that it cannot fail to restore the Union. This clearly proves that he has lost faith—if, indeed, he ever possessed any—in the preposterous proclamation which some months since he issued for the emancipation of all slaves in the Southern Confederacy on the first of January next.—When he says that "a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without the adoption of the proposed plan, and that its recommendation would not have the effect of staying either the war or the emancipation proclamation, but that it would no doubt bring restoration, and thereby stay proceedings," we can hardly believe that we are reading the message of the Chief Magistrate of an important State to his assembled Parliament.

[From the London Times.]

Mr. Lincoln is not, indeed, a sage; he is one of that very ordinary class of mortals for whose opinion we should feel little curiosity if he stood on plain ground with other men. Mr. Lincoln is, so far as the world can judge, a man incapable of either inventing or compiling a firm, consistent, and wise policy, but able from force of position to give effect either to the suggestions of wise men or to the crotchets of foolish men.

There is in his message no word of insult to foreign Powers. There is indeed, a simple-minded complaint that the Powers of Europe have not withdrawn that recognition of the belligerent rights of the Confederate Republic which was accorded to it before it had proved its ability to defend its existence as a nation. Words of offence are left to the Secretary of the Navy, but we have already learned by our experience in the Trent case how little heed should be taken of his empty phrases, which can be repudiated as lightly as they are coined.

Towards the South Mr. Lincoln's message to Congress is less a threat of extermination than a bid for peace. He of course holds still to the Northern theory that the Union may be restored by force, and that disunion is impossible, because "there is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide." He will suffer no intermission of the war, nor any delay in the operation of the emancipation edict; but he offers an expedient which will, as he says, effect the object of these measures more speedily and at less cost. Borrowing something from the Democratic platform, he proposes that a [illegible] suppose that he [illegible] something which there is some possibility the South may accept. If we could imagine there was any such possibility we [illegible] Mr. Lincoln's [illegible] is trying to [illegible] by a [illegible]. According to Mr. Chase's statement Mr. Lincoln [illegible] millions of dollars [illegible].

[illegible]

There remains to be [illegible] the President's new proposal [illegible] to the "irrepressible conflict" between free [illegible] and slavery. [illegible] Democrats at the last election.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL IN RICHMOND.

[illegible]

[illegible] the theatre now, as then, of the great battles of the contest. The blood of every State has been poured out on the soil of Virginia, and cries from the ground for revenge.

Our long suffering and privations have been common heritage to us all, and will be in future our common glory. Thus banded we made and strengthen each other. The war too, has developed resources in the South that peace would have left dormant, and if the war continues, we will go on increasing in our power and might. Mark our power one year ago, and mark now our relative increase in proportion to the North.

We are fighting against hirelings of all the earth. Our foes come as savages to murder, rob, and desecrate, and we must treat them as such.

Recently our cause has had the brightest sunshine to fall upon it. In the last month the gallant Lee has hurled the enemy for the third time from his foot in his march upon Richmond. A few of them came on to your capitol, but they came as we hope many more will come upon the heel of every battle—as captives, not conquerors. In the West a brilliant victory has crowned our arms at Murfreesboro, a victory that will yield its important fruits.

Mr. Davis spoke for about fifteen minutes in his usual vigorous and forcible style, and paid an honorable tribute to the women of Virginia and their heroic devotion and care of the sick and wounded martyrs of the cause. In concluding, Mr. Davis said, that borne down by the cares of office and an anxiety for the cause in which every man, woman and child of the South was engaged, he regretted that he had no more opportunity for social intercourse with the people by whom he was surrounded; but he hoped that in the halcyon days of peace to come they would see and know more of each other.

In conclusion, Mr. Davis said: "I thank you, my friends; may God bless you and prosper our cause. Good night."

THE LATE HON. WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

In his message to the Legislature of Virginia, Gov. Letcher pays the following tribute to the virtues of the late Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston:

Since your adjournment this distinguished gentleman has departed this life, and one of your earliest duties will be to select a successor to fill his place in the Confederate States Senate.

Mr. Preston was a gentleman of the most admirable character, of brilliant talents, highly improved by cultivation. In the domestic and social circle he was an ornament. As a statesman, he was liberal in his views, ardently devoted to his country and its welfare, but with his whole heart he loved Virginia. Around her his affections were entwined as the tendrils of the ivy entwine the majestic oak.

During the session of the convention, and his service in the Provisional Congress and in the Confederate Senate, it was my good fortune to see much of him, and to confer freely with him on questions of the highest importance to our beloved Commonwealth. His views were presented with singular clearness and force, and his interviews were always pleasant and profitable to me. He recognized Virginia as the noble mother to whom he owed his allegiance, but never forgot his duties to the Confederate Government. As an orator he had few equals, and was remarkable alike for the grace and elegance of his elocution. He was a pure and good man, and in all the relations of life, public and private, he performed, faithfully and unostentatiously, his duties to his family, his friends and his country. He has been called from the theatre of action at a most interesting period in the History of our country, and well may Virginia mourn over the loss of so cherished and valued a son.

His race has been run; the goal has been reached, and he has gone to the grave, adorned with the highest honors that his State could confer. It is left to us to emulate his virtues, to imitate his example, and profit by the lesson his life inculcates.

Another Witness.—General Franklin, who commanded a Yankee division in the late battle at Fredericksburg testifies before the Senate Committee that General Burnside called a council, in which it was the unanimous opinion, I think, of all the Generals present, that if the river could be crossed, it ought to be crossed, no matter what might happen afterwards!"

This is military science with a vengeance. Is it any wonder that a nation which trusts to such desperate and reckless counsels should be whipped? General F. also testified that "the demoralized condition of the troops on the right and centre of the Yankee army rendered a retreat across the river absolutely necessary."

[illegible]

[illegible] James E Williams, [illegible] Benjamin F Parker, [illegible] Joseph W White.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Robertson, Commanding Cavalry.

CHAS. E. GORDON,

Captain and A. A. General.

Jan 8-[illegible]

Headquarters, Cavalry Brigade, Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 5, 1863.

General Orders, No. 17.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED NON-COMMISSIONED officers and privates, belonging to the 62d Reg't North Carolina Troops, Partisan Rangers, are published as deserters:

Company B. Private [illegible], " Johnson H. Evans. Company H. Private [illegible], " Wm. H. Ward, " John [illegible]. Company K. Serg't D H [illegible], Private [illegible].

Private John Crabtree, " Jno. Davis, " B [illegible], " Andrew Holloway, " Wm. [illegible], " W. A. [illegible].

Thirty dollars reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery to Col. P. G. Evans, commanding 63rd regiment, N. C. Troops, Partisan Rangers, of each or any one of the above named deserters.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Robertson, Commanding Cavalry,

CHAS. E. GORDON,

Captain & A. A. G.

Jan [illegible]

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Office W. and N. O. Telegraph Company, Raleigh, Jan. 8, 1863.

FOR THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS THE DIVIDENDS due them on stock in the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company have been received at this office in the Southern Express Company's building, and they will please call on the subscriber and receive them:

G. W. Mordecai, Kenneth Rayner, [illegible], Henry D Turner, [illegible], Estate of Richard Smith, Estate of W R Gales, J H Bryan, [illegible], Wm Boylan, Wm A Graham, [illegible].

W. E. DULIN,

For W and N O Telegraph Co.

Jan 8-3t

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE WASHINGTON COMpany Salt Works, Virginia, on [illegible] last, two negro men, AMOS and ALFRED. They were purchased of Wm. Mays, near Newbern, N. C., and it is supposed they are making their way back. Five negroes belonging to the said Mays [illegible], and all may now be together. I will pay $200 for their arrest and delivery in any jail so that I can get them, or $100 for the arrest of either. Address

J. N. CLARKSON,

Saltville, Washington county, Va.

Jan 9 1w*

LUXUMBERG.

THERE BEING MORE LAND IN THE TRACT THAN I need, I would sell a part, say 150 acres of the LUXUMBERG NURSERY TRACT OF LAND, about one third being woodland, and within one mile of the town of Greensboro', N. C. This very valuable tract of land has on it one of the best orchards in the State, containing some ten thousand choice and select fruit-bearing trees of the different varieties, viz: Apricots, Pears, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, a fine selection of Peaches, Apples, &c. The improvements are good and new. Purchasers are invited to come and see for themselves.

C. S. [illegible],

Greensboro', N C.

Jan 5-2m*

TRUNKS EXCHANGED.

MRS. L. WILKINS, RALEIGH, HAD HER TRUNK exchanged coming through Augusta, Ga., a few days ago, by mistake, and has one marked "Miss Willie Davenport, Manassas, Bartow county, Ga." If Miss Davenport has a Trunk marked "Mrs. L. Wilkins," and will send it by Express to Raleigh, hers will be sent her.

Jan 9-3t*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS TO PURCHASE TWO or three likely YOUNG NEGRO MEN. Apply to-day and to-morrow to

W. D. [illegible],

Room No. 38, Yarborough House.

Jan 9-2t*

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT, I SHALL sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, in the town of Henderson, 8 shares of stock in the R. & G. Railroad; bond and approved security required.

G. H. HARRIS,

Administrator of A. [illegible], dec'd.

State Journal copy two weeks daily, and forward bill to G. H. H.

Jan 9-2w